True Aurtherner,

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PAW PAW, MICH., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

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The True Hortherner,

Is PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY S. T. CONWAY.

OFFICE CORNER KALAMAZOO AND PAW PAW STS. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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JULY, 1872.

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SOUTH HAVEN DIVISION Eastward. 5 45 Ive Kalamaroo, arr. 4 85 4 45 4 50 5 10 5 15 Kendall's Pine Grove, Gobie's Bioomingdale, Bear Lake, Columbia, 6 lb arr So, Haven, | re T 10 | ll H. E. SARGENT, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R.

G. E. CURTISL, Ase't Supt. GRAND RIVER VALLEY DIVISION. Trains Westward. . G. Rapids 4 00 p m 9 15 p m 4 30 p m 6 00 a m 5 00 p m Mixed Evening Express Mail Trains Eastward.

Leave G. Rapids 12 30 p m Arr. Jackson 410 p m 10 30 Day Express Morning Express Mixed 4 00 a m H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Sup't M. C. R. R. C. B. BUSH, Aest. Sup't.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY. p m soa depart Lansing, arrive 6 to 857 Charlotte, 5 48 9 19 Olivet, 5 25 935 Bellevue, 5 to Battle Creek, 4 29 Clima. 8 m 10 35 11 25 H 45 11 59 12 35 1 15 2 38 2 38 3 87 3 52 4 20 Marcelius Carsopolis, Edwardsburgh, Mishawaka, arrive Souta Bend, depart L. D. DIBBLE, Pres. & Gen. Sup't.

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Nov. 29, 1872.

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do them good. Remember the Place.

G.W. LONGWELL & Co. Dec. 20, 1872.

| From the Detroit Tribune. The Practical Working of the Elect. President, became Vice President, havoral Vote System.

In a recent article we gave a brief summary of the action in the Conventhe United States in regard to the question as to how the President should be electoral system and its practical opera-

present system, instead of that of the dent. direct popular vote, were two-fold. In the first place the framers of the Constitution and their cotemporaries were men of our days They were brought up and educated under a monarchy, and did not know how far they could venture in the direction of popular governwho, as much as any other man, influand they did not desire to venture upon fice Ever brought to this Market ground which they were not sure of. They intended, therefore, to make the voice of the people an indirect instead of a direct one. Furthermore, parties at that time were simply the personal following of individual leaders. The theory was that the masses of the people were incompetent to judge wisely of the service or narm any particular leader could do the country. Owing to the ting intelligence but few in each local real character and aims of the leading the means of forming a just opinion. each State could be expected to know and discriminate accurately concerning the ability and patriotism of the lend-

> ing minds of the States. In the second place, the theory independence of the States occupied a much larger share of the attention of of parties. No less than four Presidenstatesmen than it does at present. The several provinces had been independent of each other, and had conducted the war of independence as separate and autonomous powers. Since the war they had been united as a confederation, not as a nation. And this added force to the demand that the choice of President should be made by representatives of Adams by a coalition of his friends and the States, and not by the direct voice those of Mr. Clay. Mr. Calhoun was

of the people of the whole country. Moved by these considerations, the vote. Constitutional Convention adopted the ture, and the fourth was the apportion- tion of party conventions. ment by a concurrent vote of the two Thes we see that after the time of

the same manner. Aaron Burr 1.

chosen President, having 71 of the 140 vote. votes, and Thomas Jefferson, Vice Pres-The List of Holiday Goods is too ident, having 68 votes. We should state that these elections, as well as the SAN FRANCISCO papers are jubilant next following, were held under the that the Central Pacific Railroad Comoriginal provision of the Constitution, pany is hereafter to transact all its buswhich made no arrangement for separ- iness in that State with the National ate votes for President and Vice Presi- paper currency. The San Francisco dent, but decreed that each elector Republican says the railroad will renshould east two votes, and that, when der great service to the Pacific coast the votes were counted, the person have "if it will destroy the monopoly of ing the highest vote should be declared money and secure us the National bankthe next highest vote should be declared railroad is the only power in the State elected Vice President. Under this strong enough to grapple with the Bank regulation Mr. Adams was elected Prest of California, which is as great a foe to ident in 1797, as the candidate of the the railroad interests as it is to manu-Federal party, while Thomas Jefferson, factures and the interests of labor."

the candidate of the Democrats for ing three less electoral votes than

This provision gave serious trouble at the next election in 1801. Thomas tion which framed the Constitution of Jefferson and Aaron Burr, who were both supported by the Democratic party -the former for President and the chosen, which resulted in the adoption latter for Vice President--received each of the present system of election by 73 votes. Adams and Pinckney, the Presidential electors to be appointed by Federalist candidates, had, the former each State "in such manner as the Leg | 65, and the latter 64 votes, one vote islature thereof shall direct" It will being cast for John Jay. As there was perhaps be of interest, in connection a tie between Jefferson and Burr, the with the discussion now going on as to election was thrown into the House of the advisability of abolishing that sys- Representatives, and for seven days baltem and substituting that of the direct loting continued in that body, eight popular vote, to trace the history of the States voting for Jefferson, six for Burr, and two casting blank votes. The final result was the election of Mr. Jefferson, The reasons for the adoption of the Burr, of course, becoming Vice Presi-

The events of this election turned the attention of the Government to a serious defect in the Constitution, and the result very much less disposed to trust power | was the adoption of the Twelfth Amenddirectly to the people than the states- ment, providing that the electors should vote separately for President and Vice President, and that, in case no candidate had a majority of the electoral vote the House should choose the President from ment. Some of them were monarchists among the three candidates who received at heart-notably Alexander Hamilton, the most electoral votes for that office and the Senate the Vice President from eneed the construction of the Constitu- among the two candidates who received tion. The Republic was an experiment, the largest number of votes for that of-

> This amendment to the Constitution, while it met the immediate danger suggested by the events of the election of 1801, resulted in still further strongthoning the power of political parties in dictating to the electors their choice of candidates. In 1805 Jefferson and Clinton were elected, each receiving 162 of the 176 electoral votes. In 1809 James Madison was elected President, having 122 of the 175 votes east, and George Clinton, Vice President, having 113 votes. In 1813, Madison was reelected, having 128 votes out of 217, while Elbridge Gerry had 113 votes for Vice President. In 1817 Monroe and Tompkins received respectively 183 vates for President and Vice President out of 217; and in 1821, the same candidates were re-elected. Monroe receiving 128

votes out of 229, and Tompkins 215 In 1825 there came a grand break up tial candidates were put in the field-John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford. General Jackson received 90 electoral votes, Mr. Adams, 84, Mr. Clay 87 and Mr. Crawford 41. The election was thrown into the House of Representatives, and resulted in the choice of Mr. chosen Vice President by the electoral

From this point dates the reorganizapresent system. Under it, four different tion of parties The Democratic party methods of appointing Presidential elec- carried the elections of 1828, 1832, and tors were practiced. The first was that 1836, the Whig party that of 1840, the of choosing them upon a general State Democratic that of 1844, the Whig that ticket, by the popular vote; which has of 1848, the Democratic those of 1852 become general, and is now in vogue in and 1856, and the Republican those of every State. The second was the choice 1860, 1864, 1868, and 1872. The deof electors by districts, as Congressmen tails of these elections are so familiar are chosen. This was adopted by that it is not necessary to recapitulate Massachusetts and Virginia, but speeds them. The point to which we wish to ily discarded, because the result was a call attention in connection with the division of their strength, and a new present subject is that in all these electtralization of their influence as States, ions the electors were chosen by organ-The third was appointment of electors ized parties, and their vote practically by a joint ballot of the State Legisla- dictated to them in advance by the ac-

branches of the State Legislature. It de Washington the intent of the South Carolina chose her Presidential Constitu. in providing for the choice electors by the last of these methods, of Presiden. 's been practically deuntil the war of the rebellion; Florida, feated Feep, 100 until 1828 the at the Presidential election of 1858, Presidential candidates were put in the appointed her Presidential electors in field by Congressional caucusses; since that time they have been selected by At the first and second Presidential party conventions. Under our present elections, the electoral vote was cast system the National party convention unanimously for George Washington does what it was intended that the elecfor President. At both elections, John tors should do The whole programme Adams was elected Vice President, re- marked out by the Constitution is pracceiving, at the first election, 34 votes, 33 tically turned upside down; and, instead votes being cast for John Jay, John of the people appointing electors to Rutledge, John Hancock and others choose their President, they first, as At the second election Adams received members of political parties, choose delfor Vice President 77 votes, George egates to make a Presidential nomina-Clinton 50, Thomas Jefferson 4, and tion, and then nominate and choose electors pledged to vote for the caudi-In this second vote for Vice President dates thus selected. The electoral sysappears the first drawing of party lines tem, then, having proved a failure in at a Presidential election, the two op- practical operation, and being not only posing parties being the Federalists and worthless but absolutely dangerous, and a thousand other things to interest Democrats. This division of parties ought to be discarded; and the choice appeared still more distinctly at the of President and Vice President ought third election, when John Adams was to be remitted to the direct popular